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World Production and Trade

United States
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Weekly
Roundup

WR 46-88

Nov. 17, 1988

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

FRANCE's Oilseed Imports Forecast Down; Full-fat Soybean Use Up. French imports of soybeans are forecast down 50,000 tons to 410,000 tons in 1988/89; however, France's use of full-fat soybeans is forecast up 130,000 tons to 280,000 tons, continuing an upward trend of recent years. Unlike soybean meal, full-fat soybeans sell at competitive prices in the European Community (EC), relative to both grains and alternative protein sources. Nevertheless, France's overall imports of oilseeds and products have declined due to the EC oilseed regime which is designed to reduce import dependence. EC feed pulse and rapeseed policies have reduced France's demand for oilseed complex imports.

According to SIDO, France's Oilseed and Feed Pulse Association, France produced 2.5 million tons of feed pulses in 1988/89, an increase of nearly 36 percent over last year. This increased production should displace 217,000 tons of soybean meal--about 6 percent of France's feed consumption of soybean meal in 1987/88. According to CETIOM, France's Technical Oilseed Institute, fall plantings of double low rapeseed are 75 percent of total rapeseed area, or 600,000-640,000 hectares. Double low rapeseed varieties covered less than 20 percent of total rapeseed area last year. Rapeseed meal from double-low rapeseed is more readily used in animal feeds than rapeseed meal from single-zero rapeseed. As a result, soybean meal imports will likely be reduced.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GLOBAL Milk Production Up Slightly in 1988, More in 1989. Global milk production is up slightly in 1988, as a policy-induced decline in the EC was more than offset by growth elsewhere. Milk cow numbers in 1988 are estimated at 160 million head, down about 1 percent, with the major declines in the USSR and the EC. Global milk cow numbers are forecast to increase slightly in 1989, with the largest increase forecast for India. Cow numbers in the EC, the United States and the USSR are expected to show small declines. Milk production in 1989 is forecast at 432 million tons, about 1 percent above 1988. Most of the world production increase represents continued growth in India and the USSR.

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The following table illustrates cow and milk production in selected countries.

	Number of Cows			Milk Production		
	1987 <u>1/</u>	1988 <u>2/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>	1987 <u>1/</u>	1988 <u>2/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>
	-----million head-----			-----million tons-----		
United States	10.3	10.2	10.1	64.6	65.5	65.3
Canada	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.0	8.2	8.3
Mexico	6.3	6.4	6.5	9.0	9.3	9.7
Brazil	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.3	13.2	13.3
EC	25.9	24.7	24.3	111.6	107.8	107.0
East Europe	14.1	14.0	14.0	43.5	42.9	42.8
USSR	42.4	42.0	41.7	103.4	105.5	107.3
China	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.4
India	28.5	29.0	30.0	21.2	22.5	24.0
Australia <u>3/</u>	1.7	1.7	1.6	6.4	6.3	6.4
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	2.3	2.2	2.2	7.3	7.9	7.5
Total <u>5/</u>	160.8	159.5	160.1	427.1	428.2	431.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year ending June 30. 4/ Year ending May 31. 5/ Total of 38 countries.

With reduced supplies of milk for processing available in the United States and the EC, the mix of product is changing. Global butter output is expected to be 6.5 million tons in 1988, down 2 percent from the 1987 level, as the EC, the largest global producer, continues to cut back. A small increase is forecast at the global level for 1989. Global cheese output in 1988 is estimated at 10.3 million tons, about 2 percent above 1987. Forecasts for 1989 indicate that the global growth rate will be slightly slower, and that the United States, rather than the EC, will provide the largest physical increment. Global output of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in 1988 is down more than 10 percent. Most of the decline is due to efforts by the EC, which accounts for nearly half of world production, to cut its surpluses. For 1989, global production is forecast to remain at the 1988 level, as declines in the United States, EC, East Europe, and New Zealand are offset by growth in other countries.

Production of dairy products in selected countries is as follows in 1,000 tons.

	Butter			Cheese			Nonfat Dry Milk		
	1987 <u>1/</u>	1988 <u>2/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>	1987 <u>1/</u>	1988 <u>2/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>	1987 <u>1/</u>	1988 <u>2/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>
U.S.	541	525	500	2,424	2,495	2,580	480	430	390
Canada	95	108	110	246	260	270	110	114	115
EC-12	1,857	1,620	1,582	4,161	4,263	4,262	1,675	1,332	1,309
East Europe	845	832	856	705	709	722	214	213	205
USSR	1,742	1,760	1,790	861	865	870	310	340	370
Aust. <u>3/</u>	104	94	94	177	176	180	128	120	119
N.Z. <u>4/</u>	248	279	265	113	129	135	173	198	185
Total <u>5/</u>	6,584	6,454	6,483	10,073	10,320	10,489	3,515	3,149	3,148

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year ending June 30 in Australia. 4/ Year ending May 31 in New Zealand. 5/ Total includes 35 countries for butter, 34 countries for cheese and 32 countries for NDM.

FRUITS

Smaller Dried Prune Pack Forecast for NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. The 1988/89 commercial pack of dried prunes in the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 199,700 tons (dried basis), 20 percent below the 1987/88 level. This downturn reflects projected production declines for both the United States and Yugoslavia. U.S. output for 1988/89 is expected to be 27 percent lower than last season's record pack of 206,800 tons. Some shortfall is to be expected after a heavy yielding crop and, even with the additional complications of early season frost damage and strong winds during blossoming, the projected production volume of 145,200 tons tallies out to an above-average pack.

The smaller pack forecast for Yugoslavia stems from a sharply reduced fresh plum crop, producer dissatisfaction with the purchase prices set by processors and local traders and the uncertain outlook for exports. The fresh plum crop was plagued by extended drought conditions and high temperatures throughout the summer. The resulting heat stress affected both fruit quality and sizing. It appears likely that only a small portion of the 1988 fresh crop will be suitable for drying. The shortage of raw supplies could become more acute if, because of low producer prices, private farmers divert plums for brandy production rather than drying.

Current assessments point to a record dried prune pack of 40,000 tons in France. This growth in production reflects an increase in bearing area and greater production potential following last season's modest outturn. The bulk of the pack is expected to consist of medium-sized fruits. Approximately 10 percent of the harvest was damaged by russetting and will be diverted for juice, cream or paste.

The following table shows commercial production of dried prunes in three countries. Data are in 1,000 tons on a dried basis.

1986/87	1987/88	1988/89 <u>1/</u>	
France	36.0	30.4	40.0
Yugoslavia	11.9	12.4	10.0
United States	89.8	206.8	149.7
Total	137.7	249.6	199.7

1/ Preliminary.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE Citrus Crop Larger. Citrus production in selected countries of the Northern Hemisphere for the 1988/89 season is forecast at 33.33 million tons, up over 6 percent from last season's harvest of 31.71 million tons. Larger harvests are expected in all countries except Spain, Japan, Egypt and Morocco. Production by fruit type, with 1987/88 estimates in parentheses, is as follows in millions of tons: sweet oranges, 20.19 (18.43); tangerines, 5.62 (6.02); lemons, 2.69 (2.56); grapefruit, 3.53 (3.38); and other citrus, including sour oranges and limes, 1.30 (1.31).

In the United States, 1988/89 citrus production is forecast at 12.39 million tons, up 8 percent from last year's crop. Orange production (including temples) is forecast at 8.58 million tons, nearly 10 percent above last year. Florida oranges are up 10 percent and California oranges are up 8 percent. In Mexico, 1988/89 citrus production is estimated at a new record level due to good weather and more orange trees going into production. Hurricane Gilbert reduced grapefruit production but did minimal damage to other citrus. In both Greece and Italy, production is projected to recover from last year's freeze. Israel's citrus production is up this year but remains below trend levels because of unusual heat at blossoming last summer. Spain's production is down this year because freezing weather killed the first bloom and cold weather hampered growth during the fruit development stage. Japanese production is down because of continued grove reduction under a government program to cut production and an off year for tangerines--the major citrus crop.

The following table illustrates citrus production in the Northern Hemisphere. Data are in 1,000 tons.

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
United States	10,858	11,468	12,390
Mexico	2,514	2,879	3,193
Cuba	839	904	940
Japan	2,884	3,298	2,801
Spain	3,870	4,543	3,886
Italy	3,814	2,447	3,326
Turkey	1,336	1,232	1,384
Cyprus	374	286	327
Israel	1,447	1,125	1,186
Egypt	1,505	1,663	1,652
Morocco	971	1,253	1,239
Greece	1,127	607	1,006
Total	31,539	31,805	33,330

SUGAR

WORLD Sugar Production Forecast Shows Little Change. The forecast for 1988/89 world centrifugal sugar production of 106.9 million tons (raw value) has been decreased slightly from the 107.1 million-ton forecast made September 21 (WR 38-88). The current forecast is 3 percent higher than last year's revised outturn. Although numerous changes were made since the September 21 report, offsetting country forecasts have minimized the effect. World production of sugar from cane is forecast at 67.8 million tons, up 4 percent from a year ago; sugar from beets is forecast at 39.1 million tons, 2 percent more than a year earlier.

In the EC, the forecast was increased 5 percent from the September number and is 9 percent above a year ago. The largest increases over last year's harvest are expected to occur in West Germany and France, up 437,000 tons and 329,000 tons, respectively. Excellent weather during the latter half of the growing season boosted yields in all major EC countries except Italy, where production is down 225,000 tons from the bumper crop of 1987/88.

In Eastern Europe, the forecast was decreased further to about 600,000 tons below a year ago, reflecting the effects of drought in a large part of the region. The Soviet forecast, unchanged from the September forecast, is 440,000 tons above last year's revised outturn. Overall, near-optimal growing conditions contributed to the improved outlook compared to the 1987 beet crop. However, in some areas, wet weather earlier this year prevented timely field work and some beet fields had more weeds than usual, hurting beet size.

For Brazil and Cuba, both leading world producers, the forecast remained unchanged from September at 8.7 million tons and 7.75 million tons, respectively. In Asia, the forecast was decreased 500,000 tons from the September estimate. This decrease was mostly a result of lower-than-earlier-expected sugar output in China. China's 1988/89 forecast of 5.1 million tons is 650,000 tons below the September estimate. Production in China for 1987/88 is estimated at 4.76 million tons.

Regional sugar production estimates are as follows in million tons (raw basis):

Region	-----1987/88-----			(Forecast) -----1988/89-----		
	Beet	Cane	Total	Beet	Cane	Total
North America	3.72	6.85	10.57	3.2	6.9	10.1
South America	.47	13.02	13.49	.4	13.4	13.8
Central America	0	1.71	1.71	0	1.8	1.8
Caribbean	0	8.56	8.56	0	9.1	9.1
EC	14.02	.02	14.03	15.2	1/	15.2
Other West Europe	.85	0	.85	1.1	0	1.1
East Europe	5.62	0	5.62	5.0	0	5.0
USSR	9.56	0	9.56	10.0	0	10.0
North Africa	.51	1.56	2.07	.5	1.6	2.1
Other Africa	0	5.90	5.90	0	5.8	5.8
Middle East	2.11	.31	2.42	1.9	.3	2.2
Asia 2/	1.37	23.54	24.89	1.7	24.8	26.5
Oceania	0	3.93	3.93	0	4.1	4.1
Total 3/	38.23	65.40	103.61	39.1	67.8	106.9

1/ Less than 50,000 tons. 2/ Includes an estimated 320,000 tons of Khandasari sugar in India for 1987/88, 420,000 tons in 1988/89. 3/ May not add due to rounding.

WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

The dollar ended the week of November 7 down against the major foreign currencies, except for the Canadian dollar.

Currencies	Current	Percent change from-----		
	rate 11/03/88	week ago 10/27/88	month ago 10/06/88	year ago 11/87
Argentine austral	15.0100	-0.33	-0.13	328.86
Australian dollar	1.1841	-1.64	-4.43	-18.75
Brazilian cruzado	488.4400	4.82	23.13	733.56
Canadian dollar	1.2242	0.20	1.34	-7.00
South African rand	2.4535	-1.53	0.49	24.28
Thai baht	25.2000	0.12	-0.43	-1.36
ECU	0.8496	-0.67	-2.69	4.07
British pound	0.5617	-0.14	-1.65	-0.30
French franc	5.9915	-1.33	-4.23	5.00
West German mark	1.7525	-1.43	-3.51	4.19
Japanese yen	123.8200	-0.67	-3.02	-8.56
South Korean won	697.6000	-0.95	-2.20	-12.81
New Taiwan dollar	28.1000	-1.37	-2.84	-5.55

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, November 10, 1988.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of Nov. 10, 1988, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS
102. Kenya wheat	May 6, '88	100,000
101. Central African Republic wheat flour	April 28, '88	40,000
100. Benin wheat flour	April 25, '88	50,000 Sold 5,400
99. West Africa frozen poultry (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)	April 18, '88	5,000 Sold 20
98. German Dem. Rep. wheat	April 14, '88	130,000
97. India wheat	April 13, '88	1,200,000 COMPLETE
	July 13, '88	800,000 COMPLETE
	Oct. 25, '88	1,000,000
96. Peru barley malt	March 31, '88	20,000
95. Cameroon barley malt	March 25, '88	20,000
94. Burundi wheat	Feb. 8, '88	10,000
93. Central American countries barley malt (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)	Jan. 27, '88	40,000 Sold 2,000
92. Turkey vegetable oil	Jan. 6, '88	80,000 COMPLETE
91. Algeria barley malt	Dec. 30, '87	10,000 Sold 3,300
90. Iraq barley malt	Dec. 23, '87	5,000
89. Burundi barley malt	Dec. 16, '87	15,000
88. Lebanon wheat	Dec. 11, '87	150,000
87. Finland wheat	Dec. 9, '87	50,000 COMPLETE
	Jan. 21, '88	50,000 COMPLETE
	March 4, '88	150,000 Sold 18,500
86. Mexico wheat	Dec. 2, '87	200,000 COMPLETE
	March 3, '88	600,000 COMPLETE (600,375)
	Sept. 27, '88	300,000
	Oct. 11, '88	300,000
85. Zaire frozen poultry	Nov. 30, '87	7,000
84. China dairy cattle	Nov. 18, '87	3,000 head Sold 185
	April 29, '88	Balance withdrawn
83. Bulgaria barley	Nov. 17, '87	150,000 COMPLETE
82. Bulgaria wheat	Nov. 17, '87	150,000 COMPLETE
	Jan. 4, '88	200,000
81. Gulf countries frozen poultry (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates)	Nov. 3, '87	16,000 Sold 4,022

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

80.	Saudi Arabia frozen poultry	Nov. 3, '87	20,000	Sold 500
79.	Hungary barley	Oct. 30, '87	100,000	
78.	Algeria vegetable oil	Oct. 22, '87	60,000	COMPLETE
		April 8, '88	60,000	Sold 10,000
77.	Morocco vegetable oil	Oct. 13, '87	60,000	Sold 27,000
76.	Tunisia vegetable oil	Sept. 24, '87	60,000	COMPLETE
75.	Singapore frozen poultry	Sept. 24, '87	2,000	Sold 182.3
74.	Near East table eggs (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)	Aug. 27, '87	50 million eggs	COMPLETE
		April 15, '88	60 million eggs	Sold 37.9 million eggs
73.	Saudi Arabia dairy cattle	Aug. 27, '87	2,000 head	Sold 1,870 head
		April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
72.	Iraq barley	Aug. 10, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 28, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
71.	Brazil wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	Sold 66,000
70.	Colombia wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 27, '88	400,000	
69.	Israel wheat	May 29, '87	200,000	
		April 18, '88		Withdrawn
68.	Bangladesh wheat	May 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 12, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 10, '87	300,000	Sold 194,000
		Oct. 31, '88	300,000	
67.	Soviet Union wheat	April 30, '87	4,000,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 15, '87	65,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 9, '87	2,400,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 27, '87	2,350,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 29, '88	2,000,000	COMPLETE
		March 18, '88	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		April 4, '88	1,000,000	Sold 989,800
66.	Turkey rice	April 3, '87	70,000	COMPLETE
		Nov 8, '88	10,000	
65.	Colombia barley malt	April 3, '87	15,000	COMPLETE
64.	Iraq table eggs	Feb. 20, '87	189 million eggs	Sold 178 million
		April 22, '88	96 million eggs	
63.	Canary Islands poultry	Feb. 9, '87	5,000	COMPLETE
		May 10, '88	1,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 22, '88	2,000	Sold 1,000
62.	Nigeria wheat	Jan. 28, '87	500,000	
61.	China wheat	Jan. 26, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 18, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 17, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 11, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Feb. 5, '88	1,200,000	COMPLETE
		April 5, '88	2,000,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 18, '88	2,000,000	Sold 1,990,000

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

60.	Iraq wheat	Jan. 16, '87	800,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 26, '87	1,000,000	Sold 862,000
59.	Switzerland barley or sorghum	Jan. 16, '87	250,000	Sold 9,000
58.	Poland wheat	Jan. 7, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		July 2, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 1, '87	1,000,000	Sold 975,000
		March 22, '88	500,000	
57.	Poland barley or sorghum	Dec. 31, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 14, '87	500,000	Sold 295,000
56.	Romania wheat	Dec. 23, '86	250,000	
55.	Iraq poultry	Dec. 22, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 2, '87	10,000	Sold 5,000
		Nov. 25, '87	30,000	
54.	Dominican Republic table eggs	Dec. 9, '86	25 million eggs	Sold 11.1 million eggs
53.	Zanzibar wheat flour	Dec. 9, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
52.	Tunisia barley	Dec. 1, '86	150,000	COMPLETE
		March 23, '88	350,000	Sold 23,700
51.	Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates) dairy cattle	Oct. 30, '86	1,500 head	COMPLETE
		Aug. 27, '87	1,500 head	Sold 24 head
		April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
50.	West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gabon, Liberia, Niger, Togo) wheat	Oct. 30, '86	345,000	Sold 296,250
		June 15, '87	185,000	
		Feb. 4, '88	50,000	
49.	Dominican Republic poultry	Oct. 29, '86	1,500	COMPLETE
		Jan. 12, '88	2,000	
48.	Philippines barley malt	Oct. 20, '86	60,000	Sold 46,000
47.	Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86	20,000	COMPLETE
		May 26, '88	35,000	COMPLETE
46.	Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	Sold 125,000
45.	Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44.	Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 130,000
43.	Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	Sold 15,300
42.	Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	Sold 23,000
		Sept. 29, 1987		Balance withdrawn
41.	Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	EXPIRED
40.	Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	Sold 2,985
		April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
39.	Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million eggs	COMPLETE
		Nov. 16, '87	48 million eggs	COMPLETE
		June 7, '88	48 million eggs	Sold 31.5 million

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

38. Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 11, '87	110,000	
37. India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 15, '87	300,000	Sold 120,000
36. Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 12, '86	100,000	
35. Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 14, '87	200,000	COMPLETE
			(206,200)
	April 27, '88	200,000	Sold 30,000
34. Tunisia dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
33. Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
32. Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	COMPLETE
	March 5, '87	95,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 20, '87	240,000	Sold 240,000
31. Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
			(201,000)
	Jan. 5, '87	1,250,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 4, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	April 18, '88	250,000	COMPLETE
	June 7, '88	300,000	Sold 175,500
30. Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	April 18, '88	200,000	Sold 198,000
29. Morocco dairy cattle	April 16, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
	Dec. 8, '87	7,500 head	
	April 29, '88		Withdrawn
	July 7, '88	5,000 head	
		non-registered	
28. Turkey dairy cattle	April 16, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
	Nov. 18, '87	10,000 head	
	April 29, '88		Withdrawn
	July 7, '88	5,000 head	COMPLETE
		non-registered	
27. Egypt dairy cattle	April 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
	Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	Sold 3,681
	Oct. 19, '87		Withdrawn
26. Yemen poultry feed	April 14, '86	150,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 1, '87	186,500	Sold 38,968
	Aug. 31, '88		Cancelled
25. Yugoslavia wheat	April 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 7, '86	500,000	Sold 417,050
	Oct. 19, '87	500,000	
24. Indonesia dairy cattle	April 9, '86	7,500 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '87	8,000 head	COMPLETE
	Oct. 5, '87	8,000 head	Sold 4,000
	April 29, '88		Balance
			withdrawn

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

23.	Syria wheat	April 8, '86	700,000	CANCELED
22.	Benin wheat (remaining 15,000 tons transferred to West Africa	April 7, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
21.	Algeria table eggs	April 4, '86 Sept. 29, '87	500 million	eggs Withdrawn
20.	Iraq dairy cattle	April 4, '86 April 29, '88	6,500 head	Sold 6,028 Balance withdrawn
19.	Jordan wheat	March 19, '86 June 20, '86 Dec. 31, '86 March 2, '86	75,000 75,000 225,000 350,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE COMPLETE
18.	Tunisia wheat	March 18, '86 Aug. 22, '86 Feb. 3, '88	300,000 800,000 725,000	COMPLETE Sold 775,000
17.	Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86 Sept. 29, '87	100,000	Withdrawn
16.	Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86 Oct. 9, '87	250,000 Allocation reduced	Sold 30,000 COMPLETE
15.	Philippines wheat	Oct. 9, '87 Jan. 7, '86	50,000 150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
		Aug. 10, '87 Feb. 11, '88 Sept. 14, '88	500,000 500,000 700,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE Sold 160,000
14.	Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85 May 15, '86 Oct. 10, '86 July 16, '87 Feb. 4, '88	35,000 45,000 40,000 80,000 160,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE COMPLETE COMPLETE Sold 34,000
13.	Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 93,464
12.	Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85 Jan. 7, '87	150,000 175,000	COMPLETE Sold 75,000
11.	Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85 March 21, '86 June 18, '86 July 8, '86 Dec. 19, '86 Feb. 27, '87 June 7, '88	8,000 15,000 5,000 15,000 25,000 6,000 5,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE COMPLETE COMPLETE COMPLETE COMPLETE
10.	Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85 May 15, '86 April 20, '88	64,000 30,000 45,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE
9.	Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85 Sept. 29, '87	100,000	Sold 50,000 Balance withdrawn
8.	Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85 Jan. 13, '87	40,000 60,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE (61,150)

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

7. Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	Sold 248,000
6. Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 9, '86	790,000	COMPLETE
	July 1, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 23, '87	1,500,000	Sold 1,080,000
5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 26, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 31, '88	100,000	Sold 50,000
4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	April 14, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 18, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	Sold 16,040
3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 29, '86	52,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 30, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	May 11, '88	1,000,000	Sold 880,750
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	Sold 598,500
1. Algeria wheat (ex durum)	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
wheat (ex durum)	April 10, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
durum	Nov. 10, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	March 16, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	July 24, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	Oct. 29, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
wheat (all)	Dec. 31, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
wheat (all)	Aug. 12, '88	1,000,000	Sold 400,000

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced as of Nov. 10, 1988

Announced to Date* 69,735,390 tons grains and products (grain equivalent)
560 million table eggs
240,500 tons frozen poultry
74,773 head dairy cattle
645,000 tons vegetable oil

Sold to Date 48,832,534 tons wheat
2,590,474 tons flour (grain equivalent)
6,134,354 tons barley
72,610 tons semolina (grain equivalent)
213,013 tons barley malt (grain equivalent)
319,000 tons sorghum
171,150 tons rice
188,968 tons poultry feed
382,000 tons vegetable oil
152,342 tons frozen poultry
69,773 head dairy cattle
400,424,820 table eggs

Total Sales Value: \$6,248.4 million
Estimated Bonus Book Value: \$3,098.8 million
Market Value of Awards: \$2,272.2 million

*Does not include withdrawn programs.

Selected International Prices

Item	:	November 15, 1988	:	Change from	:	A year
	:		:	a week ago	:	ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/		\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT		\$ per MT
Wheat:						
Canadian No. 1 CWS-13.5%.10/		215.00	5.85	--		150.50
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%.10/		187.00	5.09	+0.50		141.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.11/		N.Q.	--	--		137.00
No. 3 H.A.D.....10/		199.00	5.42	+2.00		151.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...10/		N.Q.	--	--		161.00
Feed grains:						
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn.11/		135.00	3.43	+0.50		99.50
Soybeans and Meal:						
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....11/		305.50	--	-14.50		228.50
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets11/		299.00	--	-12.00		254.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal..11/		280.00	--	-16.00		243.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/						
Wheat		144.76	3.94	+1.47		91.48
Barley.....		99.61	2.53	+3.62		64.96
Corn.....		95.53	2.08	-6.44		60.63
Sorghum.....		85.32	3.87	-1.76		57.32
Broilers.....		1,266.32	--	+35.93		1,016.32
EC IMPORT LEVIES						
Wheat 5/.....		152.38	4.15	+4.02		230.42
Barley.....		144.68	3.15	+3.46		221.03
Corn.....		157.22	3.99	+9.77		201.88
Sorghum.....		167.00	4.24	+4.86		211.72
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....		510.00	--	-1.00		545.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/						
Common wheat(feed quality)		204.17	5.56	+4.02		207.66
Bread wheat (min. quality)		214.82	5.85	+4.23		218.46
Maize.....		214.82	5.46	+4.23		218.46
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.		204.17	--	+4.02		207.66
Broilers 4/ 6/.....		1,528.00	--	-15.00		1,645.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)						
Wheat		N.A.	--	--		N.A.
Barley.....		N.A.	--	--		N.A.
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....		582.00	--	--		456.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ November/December delivery. 11/ December delivery. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted.

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